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*"An Independent Newspaper, The Organ of No Clique or Party"*

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# Protests Are Mounting

THE cutting of the CPR Triangle run, the Mainland night boat and its Port Angeles sailing at three weeks' notice for the balance of this winter, and in part permanently, has raised a storm of protests in Vancouver and Victoria from official, public and business agencies to a pitch which Ottawa does not seem to understand. The issue is not whether the Dominion has control over the marine services of the company, but whether the general public can be ditched in this blunt fashion without warning before other means can be found of supplying communication vital to the economic life of this capital and important to tri-city business in the Pacific Northwest.

Neither Mr. Green nor Mr. Hees on behalf of the federal cabinet has gone beyond a negative approach to this crucial situation. At very least the Dominion government will be expected to use every effort now to see that this sudden shut-down does not take place in the fashion indicated. For half a century the Canadian Pacific Railway has been accorded favored treatment by all governments and by every tidewater community in British Columbia. Victoria City has given civic concession after concession to retain the service it is now proposed to curtail or eliminate.

It may be 18 months' time before anything like a comparable service can be initiated in a direct fast link between Victoria and Vancouver. Beyond that, where is there any substitute for the Triangle route in winter? Although a private company, the Canadian Pacific Railway has been doing a nation-wide business in Canada for a long time, with nation-wide patronage. Can any part of Canada suddenly be lopped off? Does the company seriously plead that it could not sustain present sailings for a few months until other solution can be found? Three weeks' warning is tantamount to none at all.

Rather than turning its head the other way, the response expected from the federal government now will be its immediate effort to negotiate some settlement which in the short run will obviate this dislocation of business, and in the long run give time for preparation of more permanent arrangements. We agree with The Province, Vancouver, which points out editorially that what is now required is a coming-together between all responsible parties to find a formula which will keep the ships running.

# Opportunity Broadened

BRITISH Columbia's new plan of financial assistance for university students has been aptly described by Premier Bennett as an incentive measure. The principle is realistic and the government is entitled to commendation for devising this simple solution to the problem of enabling deserving young people to gain university degrees on the basis of merit rather than of private financial means. It is unfortunate that the university should find in the expanded scheme of government aid little help with its own operating problems, chiefly with respect to faculty payroll and the scale of tuition fees, but that is a separate issue and should be discussed as such.

The plan of direct aid to first and second-class honors students captured attention because it is specific. There is in it the plainest incentive to students of potential ability to work diligently for honors as entitlement to generous assistance in the matter of fees. In some respects, however, the long-term loan feature of the new plan is equally important, if not more so.

Many educationists and employers now recognize the value of higher education to thousands of young men and women who cannot hope to attain honors but who have the intelligence and the attributes of leadership or executive ability enabling them—and the country—to profit from university training.

To these students profit has a double meaning. The years spent in university are years in which they could be earning good salaries or wages outside; but ultimately the degrees they will obtain should qualify them for much higher earnings in the professions, industry, managerial posts and some branches of public service. From those higher earnings, theirs by virtue of university degrees, they should be able to repay—and should repay—the investment the taxpayers made on their future by way of loans guaranteed by the government.

This is a far better plan than the thoughtless and impracticable one of making university education free to all comers. Through it many young people will gain access to higher-paid positions, and the loan fund ultimately will get its money back, or most of it. There may be a few bad debts, but they should be far outweighed by the benefits derived by the province from this broadening of opportunity for university education.

# The Cornerstone of Health

BECAUSE the provincial hospitalization act makes it easier for more people to go to hospital there is much greater appreciation of what the Royal Jubilee Hospital does than ever before. There will be ready understanding therefore of the appeal for funds to be launched on its behalf next month. It is a comfort for every community that it should have a hospital of fine calibre, and the Jubilee is one of the finest institutions of its kind in all Canada.

This campaign coincides with the hundredth anniversary of the hospital. It was on February 13, 1859, a Sunday and the first "Hospital Sunday" on this continent, that collections were taken at Christ Church Cathedral for what was then the small "Royal Hospital." It is an obligation of democracy to accept the maintenance of a hospital as a social responsibility, and throughout the years ever since this community has never failed to rise to the challenge.

Everyone is aware that with more beds and better facilities a hospital can render greater service. At present the demands on the Jubilee exceed its capacities, even though its record is a proud one and the quality of its services unquestioned. The planned expansion will provide at least 100 news beds, enlarged X-ray department, a new cancer clinic, improved emergency treatment, and in other ways enable the hospital to give prompt and beneficial succor to the people of this area in ever larger measure.

This is the first time in 14 years that the Royal Jubilee Hospital has asked for public assistance in its building programs. The sum required is $2,500,000, but public subscription is sought only for one-sixth of that amount. The remainder will be contributed by federal, provincial, municipal and other grants. These are dependent on the $410,000 to be raised publicly, however, so that the local appeal is the base upon which this needed and important expansion rests.

Few people realize, perhaps, that over the past 20 years the mortality ratio has lessened greatly as Jubilee services have kept pace with modern medical science and improved techniques to induce recovery and restore the sick to health. This is a comforting and heartening incidence for the community, and it invites confidence in the fine dedicated work being done by the doctors and staffs of the hospital. It is to continue this work, and to increase its ability to serve its patients to the utmost, that next month's fund-raising campaign will be launched.

# Automatic Tests

By TOM OCHILTREE
Associated Press Correspondent

GENEVA (AP) — The future of the East-West conference on suspension of nuclear weapon tests may hinge on Russian acceptance of one idea—a scientific instrument knows no politics.

After three months of negotiations, the conference of delegates from the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union remains in a state of deadlock.

Russia's demand for sweeping veto rights over all inspection and control arrangements designed to police a test ban never will be accepted by the United States and Britain, conference sources say.

And the Soviet Union fears that without a veto, the other two atomic powers would gang up on it.

The Western delegations understand this Soviet fear. They explained, however, that a veto would make any agreement to suspend tests meaningless.

A government accused of sneaking an atomic or hydrogen explosion could veto the sending of an inspection team into its territory or veto the findings resulting from an on-the-spot investigation. The country would even be able to strike an accusation against it from the records.

The American and British delegations feel it might be possible to make control of a test ban depend basically on the readings of such instruments as seismographs. Standards might be set up so that inspection would take place automatically when a specified number of instruments in control posts recorded a suspicious disturbance.

"What do you mean, 'Where's the space ship?' You trying to spoil a good story?"

# Thinking Aloud

". . . of shoes—and ships—and sealing wax—of cabbages and kings."

By TOM TAYLOR

A FRIEND of mine who is a cricket enthusiast wore a long face when I met him the other day. I soon found out why. England had just lost the ashes to Australia.

Truth to tell, as a sympathetic follower of the MCC team I was a bit nonplussed myself. After four years of unbroken success the world seemed still to be England's oyster as its cricketers set out for down under last fall. Peter May apparently had a scintillating coterie to bank on.

But alas, as I gradually gathered from detailed reports of their progress, the hot sun of Australia robbed English bats of their elan. Game after game saw their batsmen baffled by close-circling fielders, hemmed as though in a vise.

* * *

It was then I began to think of Jessop, who, I fancy, would have decapitated these menacing Australians. I recalled, after looking it up of course, Nevile Cardus' description of the scene at Kennington Oval in 1902 when the "Croucher," as they called him—"the human catapult who wrecks the roofs of distant towns when set in his assault"—came to bat.

England was five for 48, the cream of its batting—Maclaren, Palairet, J. T. Tyldesley, Hayward and Braund—all out when Jessop came forth. In no time at all, says Cardus, the Australian team was a rabble. Jessop scored 50 in 50 minutes, added another 54 in ten minutes. Fielders dodged almost for their lives as he hooked and cut the ball murderously to the boundary.

A pity, perhaps, Jessop hadn't been born fifty years later.

* * *

Neville Cardus, by the way, is a journalist who occupied what was certainly an unusual if not unique role. Over a period of 20 years at least he spent his summers in cricket grounds and his winters in symphony halls. He was "Cricketer" on the Manchester Guardian's sports page and "N.C." in its musical columns.

Seldom did the twain meet. While conceding that sometimes he wrote of cricket in musical terms—in his earlier days he described the Australian Macartney as a Figaro—he never wrote of music in cricket terms. As far as his readers were concerned he managed to present two separate personalities.

Cardus' "Autobiography" is well worth reading, if only for its delightful prose and one single story of a great man's fall.

* * *

This occurred when C. P. Scott, the legendary editor and owner of the Guardian of his time, called him to task for inaccuracy. Cardus had described Woolley at the wicket and the inverted V formed by his right elbow. In rebuke the editor took up a brass poker to illustrate that it must have been the left arm that formed the V. Although trembling for his boss' blunder Cardus felt bound to point out that Woolley was a left-hander, well-kown to be such, and so . . .

A silence, and then: "Sorry Cardus. My mistake. I shall never again question one of my special writers on a point involving his own knowledge and observation."

Since sports comment is not my specialty and I am apt therefore to err like C. P. Scott, perhaps that is enough for this morning.

*Gerald Waring*

# Reports from Ottawa

A COMMENT heard fairly often in Ottawa is that Davie Fulton is on the way toward becoming "a great minister of justice."

Without a definition of "great," this may mean no more than that Fulton is doing an exceptionally fine job in his cabinet portfolio. If it means that he will be renowned, eminent, distinguished among the men who have held that post—well, time will tell. But the omens are favorable.

The fact is that after 19 months of Tory rule only Prime Minister Diefenbaker's shadow is longer on the government side of the Commons than that of the red-headed young lawyer from Kamloops, B.C.

* * *

Suspicions of Fulton's loyalty that Diefenbaker seemed to have during the early months of the new government probably have been completely dissipated. The PM now has no more fervent and enthusiastic publicist of the genius of the Diefenbaker political leadership than this man who sought to wrest the leadership from Diefenbaker at the party convention in December, 1956.

Fulton is a brilliant, serious and hard-working parliamentarian and cabinet minister. His elevation to the justice portfolio at 40 and his present prestige and prospects have not appreciably inflated his ego. He is approachable, easy to talk to.

Fulton's prestige has been heightened by his program of reforms—the new parole board, for example, and more effective laws which he will propose this session to deal with obscene literature. It has been enhanced by his firm refusal to appoint poorly qualified Conservative lawyers to the bench on the basis of their political records. It got another fillip from his straight-forward words to the New York Bar Association and to U.S. Attorney-General William Rogers. To them Fulton put the Canadian view — which cuts across party lines — that the U.S. is committing an invasion of Canadian sovereignty by its anti-trust prosecutions of American firms for patent arrangements among Canadian subsidiaries manufacturing radio and television sets in Canada.

Fulton is impressive in the House of Commons—sure of himself, and rarely bested in rough-and-tumble political exchanges. He projects well on television too. His intellectual abilities, his integrity, his candor and his humor get across to the unseen audience and, I believe, produce a remarkably sympathetic reaction.

In a cabinet in which there is far too much mediocrity, Fulton could well be the man who, next to Diefenbaker, the Conservative party can least afford to lose.

* * *

In occasional bull sessions, Conservative MPs contemplate possibilities "if anything should happen to John." Their choice of a successor to the prime minister is almost invariably simply one of Fulton or Finance Minister Fleming. The main arguments against Fulton—and they are serious ones in the Tory party—are his youth (42), his religion (Catholic) and his region (British Columbia).

There is no indication that anything is going to happen to Diefenbaker soon, so age likely will not handicap Fulton when the Tories hold their next leadership convention.

Orange Tories in Ontario and the Maritimes might be less than enthusiastic over a Catholic leader, and another westerner to boot. But Fulton's Catholicism might well make him the choice of Quebec, assuming that no French-Canadian Conservative rises to contest the leadership. None is in sight.

# The Packsack

Of GREGORY CLARK

TO my surprise, one of my best friends turned out to be a bit of a bigot as regards what is Canadian and what is not. He manages a construction company, and I telephoned him to see if he would give a job to a young Polish mechanic trained on heavy equipment whom I have known for six years.

"How," I inquired, "is your attitude toward New Canadians?"

He blew his top.

"Babies?" he demanded. "The only New Canadians are babies!"

After he had cooled off he said he would look around and see if he could find a place for the young Pole.

I then telephoned the construction man's brother, a lawyer, who is the family historian. I knew they were very proud of being the fourth generation in Canada, their great-grandfather having been politically important back in pre-Confederation days.

"Where," I asked the brother, "was your great-grandfather born?"

"England," he said. "But he came out as a baby of two years."

So, in a day or two, I called my construction friend again, and remarked casually that third-generation Canadians should not be too, too . . .

"Fourth generation," he interrupted firmly.

"No, no," I corrected. "Your distinguished great-grandfather was an Englishman, not a Canadian."

At the end of our fight, he agreed to hire the Pole.

# With the Classics

A jewel in a ten-times-barr'd-up chest
Is a bold spirit in a loyal breast.
Mine honour is my life; both grow in one;
Take honour from me, and my life is done.

—SHAKESPEARE.

# Canine Sentries

THE army quartermaster corps is seeking 1,000 German shepherd dogs to serve in the missile age. They are not destined to be sent aloft in rockets as was Russia's space-travelling Laika in Sputnik II, however. The New York Times reports that the army needs them for sentry duty at Nike and other missile installations.

Thus it is to "man's best friend" that the army turns in spite of the development of electronic eyes, radar and other detection devices.

The army has retired the mule and the message-carrying pigeon, and keeps a few horses mainly for ceremonial purposes, but it finds nothing as effective for certain jobs as the dog.

—MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

*Power to Destroy*

# The Risk Is Too Great

By DAVID LAWRENCE

DESPITE a concerted effort to scare Congress into appropriating more money for intercontinental missiles, and the apparent attempt to play politics with national defence, the truth is that a world war is less likely today than it has been at any time since the close of the Second World War.

The outstanding fact is that the United States has sufficient military power today to deter the Soviet Union from making an attack. The price of such an attack is too big for the Kremlin to pay — for this would bring in retaliation the almost total destruction of all its major cities and the death of millions of people from one end of the Soviet Union to the other.

* * *

The average man is a bit confused by the persistent propaganda that tells him, "the Russians are ahead." But it is important to keep in mind these points:

1. The Soviets must go great distances across oceans with their missiles to hit at us.

2. The Soviets, in delivering their "first blow," must simultaneously knock out every missile base and every air base in this country and in the territory of our allies in Europe and North Africa as well as in the Far East. It must be a 100 per cent score.

3. The Soviets must also knock out every United States submarine that is armed with missiles and every American or Allied aircraft carrier at sea that can launch bombers carrying nuclear weapons. This, too, must be a 100 per cent score.

4. The Soviets boast they can strike at targets with "pinpoint accuracy," but one wonders how at a given moment a missile is going to find the exact spot where each submarine happens to be or the exact location in the air of each plane. The unknown location of American warships is a deterrent, no matter how many missiles Russia has. The United States Air Force, moreover, here and overseas, keeps in the air in periods of crisis a certain number of nuclear bombers.

5. The Soviets not only must time their attack so it will knock out every Allied base in Pakistan, Turkey, Italy, Spain, North Africa, as well as in Britain and France, but must make sure at the same time that all bases in this country are completely destroyed.

6. If the Soviets should miss any of these targets, they would promptly receive in reprisal a sweeping attack with H-bombs that would cause incredible devastation. It probably would take only 50 missiles or bombs to knock out 50 of their cities.

* * *

All these points, summed up, merely mean that the United States and her allies today still have the deterrent power they have been depending on for several years. President Eisenhower at a recent press conference emphasized that the United States has a "balanced" defence. But the words "equivalent" or "balanced" do not convey the total significance of America's power to deter an enemy from attacking.

It is being said that the United States is failing to match earth weapon now being produced by the Soviet Union. But the Soviets have need for more long-range weapons than America, because the Western allies have bases which are a short distance from the targets in Russia, whereas the Soviet air forces and missiles must travel across the Arctic or span the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean to reach America.

There are, of course, many boasts being made nowadays by the leaders in Moscow. The purpose is to frighten America and her allies into submission to Soviet demands. But, as Mr. Eisenhower recalled at his news conference, the Soviets have bragged falsely in the past that they invented the flying machine, the automobile and the telephone, and there's no reason why their claims about the performance of other inventions in the weapon field now should be accepted.

The United States government has taken what is termed a "calculated risk." This means that it assumes the impracticability of any such simultaneous attack by the Soviet military machine as would destroy the American capacity to retaliate on a massive basis. The Kremlin would be taking a dangerous risk—the risk of terrible destruction—if they miscalculated in the use of their attack weapons.

* * *

So the military situation is truly a stalemate in the sense that both sides have enough power to deter the other from initiating a war. Under the circumstances, there is little point in adding lethal weapons on a quantity basis merely to make sure that the rubble and masses of dead people in cities destroyed in the Soviet Union are pounded to smaller pieces.

America's position is secure primarily because the Soviet leaders are never expected to favor the suicide of their nation. Meanwhile, improvements in technology can add little to the security of either side — for the power to destroy another nation now is as efficient as it ever needs to be.